## " AH THERE, AGENT JAMES."

Omaha's Law and Order Man Arrives in Lincoln in Handeuffs.

HOOTED THROUGH THE STREET.

A Bevy of Candidates Meet and Discuss Matters in General and Relate Incidents-Quion Bohannon's Sentence Staved.

from the nee's Lincoln numerol.

The sensational topic of discussion in the streets yesterday was the arrest and bringing to Lincoln of Law and Order League James, charged with the offense as mentioned in yesterday's papers. When Policeman Malone marched his prisoner in handcoffs up to police headquarters and arrayed the captive before Judge Parsons, James had nothing to say, and made no reply aye or no to the charge as preferred. The judge, thereentered a plea of not guilty on the docket and fixed the bail for his appearance at the next term of the district court at \$300. A. S. Raymond went on the bail bond and James was released. But how the audiences along the streets hooted, from the boot blacks up, and it was "Ah, there, Mr. James" in earnest until a cross street was taken and the crowd left in the background. There is no question but that the parties whom James has been instrumental in arresting, jubilate in the way the law has laid hold upon him. But that should not be taken as the index of the prosecution, for the man who filed the complaint, Mr. J. P. Chipman, is said to be a member of the law and order league himself who, finding this champion of law and order imposing upon himself and family, and operating with a female under a false name, thought a little law and order would be about the right thing; and hence he himself caused the arrest, Mr. Chipman says that he can substantiate the charges made, and Mrs. Chipman will testify in like manner, if necessary, in court, and therefore there need be no fear but that justice will be done in the matter. Policeman Malone, in bringing James on the train, asked that he turn over the amount he had taken possession of, and James re-fused and said it was in his valise and the key mailed to Lincoln. Malone then proposed to cut the valise, and James then came to time, producing the key, unlocked the grip and gave up. Malone proposed to have no more foolishness and ljusted the bracelets. To these ends do false reformers come who themselves are candidates for reformation.

THE "GOVERNORS" MEET. There was a random gathering of poli-ticians on the front porch of the capitol building yesterday morning. Two or three came up one walk, two or three another, and in five minutes' time the number had reached eight or ten, including General John M. Thayer, a veteran of many battles; Senator J. N. Paul, a would be veteran of coming battles; ex-Lieutenant Governor Agee, of Hamilton county, T. M. France, of York, and two members of the legislature. The meeting, of course, discussed the Fourth of July booms to which the first mentioned had been in attendance. General Thayer had passed the day before in Creta, and Mr. Paul, thanks to the friendship of a brother senator, had uncorked his boom at a speech at Holdrege; inquiry revealed that Mr. H. T. Clarke, also a candidate for governor, was at Crete the day previous, although the BEE man, who leaned against a conyenient column, knew Mr. Clarke was in Lincoln while the conversation was in progress, and had ought to have been present and listened to the jokes of his two opponents, who claimed they made slow progress, having ho bridges over which to grant passes. In speaking of passes Mr. Agee recited an occurrence the state senate three years tion of of accepting passes was brought up on the occasion of the Minneapolis & Omaha road tendering free transporta tion to the state senate, but when the B & M, and Union Pacific made their ten ders, all was silent. They were of immediate use and intrinsic value. The guber natorial canvass seems to have been fairly inaugurated in these last few days and from this time henceward the canvass will be in progress with a three-cornered race between General Thayer, H. T. Clark and J. N. Paul. The times promise to be interesting and while a great many people are friendly to Thayer and Clark, the projectors and propellers of the present regime in the executive branch of the state government will not let Mr. Paul get lonesome if talk will count. This is the view of the case that is oftimes expressed at the present time, but what shall a campaign bring forth no man knoweth. There may be a new Richmond in the field ere the ripening days of conventions, there may be a stampede for some of the present candidates, but from a casual questioning with parties in from a casual questioning with parties in different sections of the state it does not look as though Mr. Paul need to lie awake for fear of being the recipient of a sensation of this kind. The east of the political horoscope has no predictions or promises. On the afternoon train the candidates departed homeward, General Thayer by way of York, where he met Thayer by way of York, where he met with the old soldiers, and Paul to St. Paul via Grand Island. STATE HOUSE ITEMS.

The supreme court met at their rooms yesterday and at 11 a. m. adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in September. when a regular call of cases for hearing will be made. The judges handed a number of decisions to the reporter, the sylabi of which will be prepared for pub lication to-morrow.

The court also granted a further stay in

the sentence of QUINN BOHANNON until January next, and one of the decisions handed down relates to the question brought up from Nebraska City as to the police judge of that city, the court decid-ing that the holdover judge did not lose his rights in the office by the act of the legislature that changed cities of the second class of over five thousand inhabitants, and which act many interpreted as one legislating the police magistrate out of

The commissioners of lands and buildings were in session yesterday allowing a voluminous number of bills that came in to them recently from the different state institutions. To-day the report of the contractor for the salt wells will be passed upon, and it is said that it is a voluminous and interesting document. General John M. Thayer was among the visitors at the state house vesterday, and the cordiality with which he was re-ceived by the different officials showed

their appreciation of the old war horse.
A PRECIOUS PAIR In police court yesterday one Mrs. Nutick and one John Breman were up charged with pounding, beating, and maltreating an orphan boy some ten or twelve years of age, whose home was with the Nuticks. The lad, when he came to police court a day or two ago and presented his case, was in a pitiable plight, his face being black and bruised from the beatings received, and blood was running from his ears, that had been pulled until on one the skin had been torn from the head. The police judge promptly gave to the woman a time of \$25 and costs, and

to the partner of hers in the crime a fine of \$5 and costs was assessed

WHAT KIND OF AN OFFICER the chief of police up at Hastings can be is a question that the police authorities here fail in answering in terms strong enough for any satisfaction. In the BEE of yesterday mention was made that Po-liceman Carnahan had captured a jewelcy thief from Hastings and that the officials there had been notified to come and get him. Instead of coming, however, he sent orders to take the goods and release the man, a mode of procedure not practiced in any enlightened police circles, and the author ities nere will either release the prisoner and his booty with him, or else the authorities at Hastings can take their man and punish him. The prisoner had on his person when captured a silver-watch and chain, a gold pencil, bracelets, gold pln, plain gold ring, etc., and was taken in answer to telegrams. Why the chief of police up above takes the course he does in the premises would puzzle any who in the most remote way are acquainted with the workings of the law,

BITS OF THINGS. A gentleman from Nebraska City at the state capital vesterday volunteered the information that J. Sterling Morton was certain of the Austrian mission and was on a tour of inspection of the place in his present jaunt to Europe. This authoritatively confirmed would be the greatest slaughter house victory on rec-

In police court yesterday eleven drunks paid the penalty of a too glorious celebration, most of whom paid out and saved the city a board bill. The colored man charged with robbery was released and two parties were sent up for petit

Stewart, one of the Stewart chute partners, brought back for embezzlement, has secured his bail in the sum of \$1,000 and is free until the sitting of the district

As the Christian church on Sunday, July 4, Mr. J. H. Thurlwell was married to Miss Gertrude Beeson. Mr. Thurlwell is a rising young contractor of mason's work, whose industry and integrity must soon place him in the front ranks of the city's contractors. The bride is a highly esteemed young lady from Mai-

The Lincoln base ball club will be reorganized under the ownership of a joint stock company the that will at once raise a guarantee fund of \$2,000, and thoroughly reorganize the nine by putting in a new manager and live new players. New ball grounds will be secured, and when the club returns from its western trip, great things may be expected. Sheriff Eikenbarry and District Attor-

ney Strode, of Cass county, were in Lincoln yesterday on business at the state penitentiary that will be developed in future. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wood, of the Ne braska City Press, were Lincoln visitors

yesterday. George B. France, York; E. J. Hainer, Aurora; H. T. Clarke, Omaha; J. J. Wemple, Hastings: N. R. Snodgrass, Osceola; E. E. and G. W. Eldrege, Fairbury; G. B. Christie, Omaha; John Musselman, Fair-mont; E. F. Warren, Nebraska City; Mrs. Dr. Hart, Omaha; F. P. Ireland, Nebraska

City: Judge M. B. Reese, Wahoo, were Nebraskans registered at Lincoln hotels The Car Number Craze.

St. Paul Globe: "Car numbers! Oh. who hasn't had that disease sometime during the course of his traveling career!" queried a nervous chap an the Omaha "limited" of his seat-mate, "Before I went on the road," he con-

"Before I went on the road," he continued, "I lived at Park Ridge, a suburban station near Chicago, on the Northwestern road, and used to ride in and out every day. I got to noticing the figures on the freight cars as my train passed along, and finally it got to be a mania with me. The moment I got on a moving car I was at the window looking out for the numbers of freight cars." for the numbers of freight cars." "Are you cured?" interrogated his

companion. "Wait and you will see," replied the nervous man. 'I thought of the numbers by day and actually dreamed of them by night, My main desire in that connection was to see a consecutive series. I was always on the lookout for the number '12,345,' and if I saw such a number I believe I should have been perfectly satisfied. So interested in the search did I become that I conversed with train men about it and then learned it was a regular mania among the travel ng public. The train men have it, too

"Out on the road I went, still looking for the number. I happened to be out at Denver, Col., one very hot day in June. I got on the Kansas Pacific east-bound train and had just taken my seat in the sleeper when the train pulled out. I was at the window and there before my was at the window and there before my eyes was the number '12,345.' It was on blue car. That cured me. I never look at the car numbers now. If I chance to be looking out of the window and see a freight car, the feeling is strong to look at the number, but 1 restrain myself; something that I could not do before, as I know how much I suffered in the past.'

When Baby was sick, we gave her Casteria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Here is the way a Zulu bride is dressed according to a recent traveler: Her hair. or rather wool, is done up in little ridges, running from one ear to the other acros the head until it reaches the top of the skull, then it changes its course and goes up and down to the neck behind the ears. The hair is stiffened with a red clay, mixed with paim oil, or grease, which has a curious appearance, being bloodred. For a bridal robe the lady has a coat of oil or grease rubbed all over the body, which makes it shine like a piece of polished marble. Her fingers are adorned polished marble. Her fingers are adorned with brass wire rings, on her wrists sev eral rows of brass bangles, on her ankles iron rings, and she wears a little apron-made of colored beads, about six inches square, fastened by a few strings of large green or yellow beads around her hips. For the back apron the skin of a monkey or goat hangs from her girdle and serves the purpose of a bridal train.



PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

DR. MATHEWSON'S MAD-HOUSE

Specimen Cruelties Inflicted on Inmates of the State Insane Asylum.

A SEWARD WOMAN TORTURED.

Bound to a Chair, Gagged and Thrown on a Stone Floor, Bunches of Her Hair Pulled Out and Her Letters Suppressed.

SEWARD, Neb., July 3 .- To the Editor of the BEE. With your permission we would like to state through your columns few facts that have come to our notice in reference to that modern inquisition. the State Insane asylum, Mrs. J. R. McIntyre, a lady resident of Seward who through nervous excitement caused by the Methodist revival held in this place last winter, became insane and was taken to the asylum about six weeks ago. She came to her right mind two weeks after her arrivat there and it was three weeks later before she could get word to her husband to come for her. She is perfeetly sane and gives a calm, careful statement of what she endured and what she saw in that barbaric torture pen, presided over by a set of fiends who would grace a penifentiary more becomingly than their present sinution. If she says is true, and we have not the slightest reason to doubt it, the only wonder is that her reason was not entirely dethroned. But her statement would not be taken in court as she was of unsound mind when taken there, consequently she as well as hundreds of oblices have no redress for their wrongs. Twice she had her feet tripped from under her and was thrown violently onto a stone floor, and in falling she injured her left limb badly, and the jar to her system, she being a delicate woman, was very detrimental and the next day feeling too sick to sit up and not knowidg it was against the rules, she lay down on her bed to rest, when the attendants took her off and placing her in her chair bound her in an upright position so tightly she could not move, and the strap that went around the waist was so tight as to stop circulation, and she was left strapped up in that torturous position from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and when she was unbound her limb that was injured by falling was swollen to twice its natural size, and for one week's time she could not put her foot to the floor and had to be lifted from the bed to the chair. And all that torture was inflicted upon a delicate, frail woman simply be cause she was ignorant of the rule the beds must not be used in the day time and, feeling too sick to sit up, lay down on her own bed. There is another thing that shows for itself what inhuman practices they indulge in and that is a large bare place on the back of her head about twice the size of a silver dollar, from which an attendant pulled a bunch of hair. Just stop for a moment and think of taking a wife and mother, one that has had every care a loving family could give, and a lady in delicate health at that, and putting her where it was thought she would receive the most skilled and careful treatment that can 'minister to a mind diseased," and then to have her treated with worse cruelty than one would treat the lowest brute in creation is enough to make the blood boil. Another thing which shows their delight in inflicting needless mental torture was when she was perfectly sane and so anxious to hear from home and little ones, although her husband wrote every week, they did not tell her one word about home and family to ease her mind and anxiety about her little children, and her case is but a sample of scores of others, and the cruelties which she witnessed inflicted upon others was only another method of mental torture, She has seen patients thrown onto their backs and one attendant would sit on the body while another would cram food down the poor creature's throat in the most brutal manner. For the slightest insubordination they are severely pun-ished, but when visitors come everything is smooth and pleasant, and should one dare to cry or complain, he suffers the consequences afterward.

morning till night. One case in partie ular: A girl, we think her name is Ken nedy, was put there four years ago, not for insanity, but to be treated for periodical fits, from which she entirely recovered two years ago; but as she has no relatives, having been placed there by the county authorities (we do not know what county), she is powerless to get out, out is obliged to work like a slave, while Dr. Mathewson draws \$3 a week from the county for her keeping. Although she is only twenty-five years old, her hair is gray, and she says she might as well the penitentiary as where she is, and that she would give a year's work to anyone who would get her out. Twas but a short time ago that the papers were full of the account of a patient who was jumped on by an attendant and had his teeth stamped down his throat, and his ribs run through his lungs—in fact, most brutally murdered—and a whitewashing investigating committee decided the attendant did it in self defense. Hon. Thomas Carr, our representative from Seward county, was on that committee, and, to his honor be it said, had mora stamina enough to bring in a minority report. Another case that shows their heartlessness was of a man from this county that was pronounced incurable, and, instead of bringing him and deliver-ing him over to the authorities, they brought him in a buggy to Seward county in the winter time, and left him out on the prairie, and the poor creature wandered around all night unable to find shelter and when he was discovered his hands and feet were badly frozen. understand that Samuel Welch, a resident of this place, sent a relative there, who was slightly deranged, for treatment. In a little while Welch received notice that the man was dead, although nothing was said in regard to his "un-timely taking off." He telegraphed them to keep the body as he wished to take it away. They replied he would be indebted to the asylum for a coffin. When Welch went there he opened the coffin that they brought to the depot and found the clothes covered with clay and dirt, which went to show that the body had been dumped into a hole without a coffin, box or any other protection than the clothes on the body. In fact, they had disposed of the remains the same as they would of a dead dog, and, had he not gone for the remains, they would have been left so. In our estimation such treatment as that, in opposition to orders, looks as if it was done to cover up signs of foul play. Once a thief, always mistrusted. Way not so once a murderer? And what can we say of Dr. Mathewson, the superintendent of an institution where tendent of an institution where such barbarities are practices!? and that, too, not upon hardened criminals, but upon that class of afflicted humanity, that, of all God's creatures under heaven, deserve the most pity and compassion. What shall we do with a man in human form that will countenance such things.

Unless he "lives to be the show and gaze of the time, we'll have him as our raven monsters, painted upon a pole and under writ, here you may see the fiend."

There is another feature of the institu

tion that should be investigated, and that is, according to Mrs. McIntyre's state-

ment, that some people are kept there who have no business in an insane

asylum, and are worked like slaves from

under writ, here you may see the fiend."
Now what is to be done about this? We need a Ben Butler in our gubernatoral chair to overhaul this Nebraska Tewksbury institution. An investigation that is clear, clean find sweeping should be made at once and Dr. Mathewson bounced from his position. It is a subject that is non-partizan and should appeal to the heart and humanity of every man, woman and child in the state of Nebraska, and the agitation of this subject should not be dropped until a thorough renovation of that institution is made. s made.

"A SOUTHERN ZOUAVE."

One of the Many Delusions Dispelled by the Late Rebellion.

Atlanta Constitution: When the war roke out the masses of the people on oth sides of the Potomac knew very little about each other. They did not travel, mix and mingle. The stay-atome southerner took a partisan and sectional view of the north; and the stay atome northerner took a sectional view of the south

We believed that the typical northerner was tall, hatchet-faced, blue-eyed and light-haired. It took a long time to con-vince us that the north was mainly made of branettes, while the south was the home for the blondes.

When the Louisiana Tiger Zouaves came through here, after the first year of the war, they were critically examined, One of the citizens picked out a chunky, swarthy, black-haired zouave, and remarked to the crowd:

There is a specimen of the pure southern type. There is no mistaking it anywhere. Such a man could not be anywhere. Such a man could not be born under the northern skies. He is either a Creole of Louisiana, a Spaniard, Frenchman or a Greek. I will settle the natter right now.

conversation with him, and finally asked him to name the state of his birth. 'Well," said the zouave, hesitatingly "I don't know that it makes any difference, but it may surprise you a little. I was born in the state of Maine.

Walking up to the seldier he opened

There was a painful pause in the conversation for a moment, and then our Atlanta man asked: Well, how in blazes do you happen to

belong to this crowd?' "Oh, that's all right," was the answer;
"you see, I'm a sailor. I was paid off in
New Orleans about a month before the
war opened. I frollicked around until my money was all gone, and when I came to my senses the trouble had com-menced Well, I wanted to see some fun, and as the boys were good fellows joined them."

The disappointed citizen could not resist the temptation to fire a parting shot.
"Perhaps," said he, "you did not much care which flag you fought under?"
"Well" No," was the prompt response.
It is needless to say that this zouave,

who looked so typically southern, wa forthwith dropped like a hot potato.

The Changes of Twenty-Nine Years. There is no denying the fact that Omaha is be greatest city in the west. In 1857 a lot old for \$2.50 and it cannot now be bought for \$75,000. Quite an increase in twenty nine years.—Johnson County Journal.

Twenty-nine years ago, when lots were selling so cheaply in Omaha, but few people outside of Illinois remembered anything about Abraham Lincoln, ex-cept that he had been a member of congress some years before. He was re-garded as being on the political shelf, after a brief career of mediocrity, except in a circumscribed local way. And yet, since that time, Lincoln became one of the grandest figures in the world's his tory, whose name will go down to al

Twenty-nine years ago, General Grant was in such deep obscurity that he was absolutely unknown outside of his own family and unmediate neighbors. He was a common teamster, hanling cordwood into St. Louis, and no more noted or noticed. Will any man ever fill a larger measure of fame than Genera

Twenty-nine years ago General Mc Ciellan was superintendent of a railroad and far less known than any railroad superintendent of the present day. For a time McClellan promised to become the military chieftain of the present age.
Twenty-nine years ago James G. Blaine

and James A. Garfield were as completely unknown as any country school teacher of this day; and Grover Cleve-lend was a lout of a boy not yet of age. All these men have been heard of since. Twenty-nine years ago General man was an ordinary lawyer in Kansas, scrambling for little cases with the other

lawyers of the day. He was not known outside of legal circles in Leavenworth. Twenty-nine years ago John C. Fre-mont was the most popular man in America and a proud career of statesmanship was predicted for him. To-day he is almost forgotten.

Twenty-nine years ago William H. Seward was the political leader of the north with his eye on the presidency.
Twenty-nine years ago, Horace Greeley was the law-giver of the anti slaver north, and the most influential man in the nation. He died in the embraces of the men whom he had spent a lifetime in fighting, and without the right to publish an editorial in the newspaper he had founded until it first had been examined

and approved by one who had learned his polities from him. Verily the increase in value of a lot in Omaha from \$2.50 to \$75,000 in twenty-nine years is a great stride, but nothing in comparison to the advance of men and measures during that same period of time.—[Ulysses Dispatch.

Heroic Origin of a Phrase. Boston Courier: Sophronia asks the origin of a phrasa she has frequently heard of late, viz, "Rend the answer in the stars." We give its origin cheerfully. It has nothing to do with astrology as may be supposed. The expression originated during a great naval battle in which two men-of-war were hotly en-gaged. The engagement had lasted sev eral hours and one of the vessels was badly cut up. The other bore down upon her to demand her surrender, but the captain, officers and crew of the disabled vessel had no thought of surrender ing. They were resolved to fight to last, fight while a plank remained be-neath their feet. The other vessel steer-ing alongside, her captain sprang upon the rail and cried:

'I call upon you to surrender."
'Never," exclaimed the other. "Never," Then I will blow you out of the

"Blow away," was the reply.

A terrible broadside poured in upon the doomed ship, but it was promptly returned although with much less effect.

"Will you surrender now?" shouted the commander of the victorious ship! "Answer quick!"

"Surrender!" exclaimed the captain of the heroic crew, who, with eyes blazing defiance, were preparing to hurl another broadside upon the foe. "Surrender. You want an answer?"

"Read the answer in these tars!"

Wall Street News: A western Michigan wool buyer who was circulating among farmers to engage their clips met with one who was inclined to look upon the matter as a sort of gambling affair "You agree to buy my wool for so much, a month in advance of sheering," said he. "How do you know that wool won't go up or down? The price may be too much or not enough. It looks like flying in the face of providence." After a long argument he agreed to leave it to

his wife, and she replied:
"Look a-here, Samuel, I'm just as good a Baptist as you are, and if there is anything in our religion which says we shan't take 28 cents a pound for our wool when we didn't expect above 25, we'll accept the offer on the wool and flop over to the Methodists."

Halford Sauce makes cold meats a lux-

MINDING THE MILLIONS.

How New York Detectives Guard Wall Street's Treasures.

The Money Center a District Tabooed To Professional Thieves-The The Crooks Must Ask For Police Escort There.

New York Sun: A moderately stout middle-aged man, with closely-cropped small whiskers, go'd-rimmed eye-glasses and sedately respectable raiment, entered he office of the detective bureau at police headquarters one recent afternoon, and said to Inspector Byrnes: "I want to go down on Nassau street, near Pine, tomorrow, to see my lawyer.

He did not say it in a confidential way, for it was heard by a reporter talking with the inspector a moment before and still standing near. And he looked like sort of pecunious old fellow who might want to see a lawyer about some real estate transaction, or perhaps the making of his will. It would not have been surprising if the in-spector, aside from his characteristic courtesy, had replied with some mild paraphrase of the response of the Bowery b'hoy to Thackery's expressed wish to go go to Broadway—"Well, why the— don't you go?" But it was a little puzto hear him answer:

zling to hear him

"At ten o'clock."
"Very well; a man will be ready here go with you at that time." Could it be possible that citizens were

in the halm of claiming police protection when going within a block of Wall street, a particularly dangerous lawyer? The applicant returned his thanks politely and went out. Inspector Byrnes resumed the interrupted thread of his conversation. Neither of them seemed to see any

thing novel in the situation. But the reporter did, and asked an explanation. "Well," replied the inspector, "that man used to be a first-class bank sneak thief, operating on Wall street, and atthough he claims to have reformed, and done nothing creaked. done nothing crooked for several years, I don't trust him. Men who are known as thieves, or as having been thieves, are not allowed to go into the Wall street district unaccompanied by an officer. It would be dangerous for them even to go below Fulton street for if recognized below Fulton street, for if recognized they would be liable to arrest on suspicion. Consequently, when they have an real, legitimate business down there, the come here, report it to me, and I assign an officer to accompany them into the district and see them safely out or it again. They submit without a kick, of What else could they do? How long has that preventive policy

een in vogue? "Ever since the first week in which took charge of this bureau. When I as sumed control, one of the early things I did was to send for all the forgers, sneak nd crooks generally that used to fre quent Wail street, and lay down the new aw to them, that they must not go down to the Wall street district any more except by my permission and under the eye of one of my men. They knew that I meant what I said, and have since kept very clear of any incursions upon the ta-

Prior to the placing of the detective bu-reau under charge of Inspector Byrnes, ingenious sneak thefts and successful for geries were by no means infrequent, and occasionally the sums lost were exceed-ingly large. Here are some at least of the large losses by these means in the Wall street district since the war and prior to 1880, when a new man came along to whom old occasions taught new

1855-A tin cox containing \$208,000 was taken from the safe of the Royal insurance company.
1868—The United States sub-treasury lost

1868—The United States san the States \$43,000 by a sneak robbery.
1870—Vermilyea & Co. suffered to the extent of \$16,000 by a forgery.
1871—The Hopkins safe robbery of \$300,-000; the Union Trust company robbery \$100,000, and the National Park bank forgery 19,000, 1873—Samuel White & Co., bankers, lost

\$12,000 by a forgery.

\$12,000 by a forgery.

1877—The New York National exchange was robbed of \$2,700, and James King & Son, bankers, of \$140,000.

1878—James 11. Young was robbed of

1879—Merritt Trimble was made the vic-tim of a sneak robbery to the extent of \$28,000.

There are but a few of the most memorable cases in the years specified. There are only eleven of them, yet the sums lost by them aggregate much over \$1,000,000. The money handling district of the city was the regular business haunt of organized gangs of the most adroit, ingenious and bold thieves in the country. Notwithstanding the much greater induce-ments offered there for the congregating of thieves, there was no more police pro-tection accorded there than elsewhere. Various private detective agencies made some show of usefulness, but did not amount to enough practically to make the thieves at all unhappy. Among the little army of professional depredators then operating in and about Wall street

then operating in and about Wall street the leaders were as follows:

Bank Sneaks—Dutch Heinrichs, Chauncey Johnson, Johnny Jourdan, George Cawson, Rufe Miner, Billy Burke, Jim Burns, Joe Pettingill, Bill Vosburg, Joe Butts, Peppermint Joe, Horace Horan, Phillip Pearson, Walter Sheridan, Joe McClusky, Joe Howard, alfas Killoran, William Henderson, alfas Snatchem, Dan Noble, Minnie Marks, Johnny Price, Billy Coleman, Jack Tierney, Old Bill Hoppy, Mashmarker Jake and Walter Brown.

Old Bill Hoppy, Mashmarker Jake and Walter Brown.
Forgers—George Wilkes, Charley Becker, George Ingalis, Charles O. Brockway, Wm. E. Brockway, Charles Fisher, Henry Danken, Walter Pierce, Joseph Elliott, Steve Raymond, Big Kentuck, William Ogle, Joe Cook, — Martin, — Foster, Dave Bartlett, R. S. Ballard, Colonel Branscom, Dr. Thompson, A. Titus, Ed Condit, Joe Chapman, Henry Cleary, Edward Darlington, Charles Farron and Al Wilson.

Now, nearly all those persons have been driven out of the city. Some of

been driven out of the city. Some of them ply their nefarious vocations in Canada or Europe, a number are in state prisons, several have died and a few profess to have reformed. Those who still remain in New York and depend upon criminal pursuits for a livelihood take good care not to hunt their bread in the vicinity of Wall street. In the older time it was the easy probability of large hauls of plunder that afforded the cohesive force of keeping together organized bands, or gangs, of the most expert knaves in the country for the realization of bold, ingenious and novel schemes of robbery here, but that probability being changed to an impossibility, the gangs quickly fell apart and their members scattered.

and their members scattered.

The new order of things was instituted on March 12, 1880. That was the day upon which Inspector Byrnes was put at the head of the detective force of the city's police. The first thing he did, having obtained that authority, was to go down to Wall street and hire an office to be a headquarters for such portion of his force as he might assign for protection of capitalistic interests there during business hours. The governing committee of the stock exchange assigned a room in the exchange building for the use of the detectives. There, from 9:30 a. m. until 4:30 p. m., every business day sits one of the detectives to do clerical work and be ready to send out in response to telephone calls the two men who are kept there on duty with him for such emergencies. Meanwhile, eight other members of the force are on the street, patrolling certain established beats in the district with the utmost ex-

sion for their services to summon the detectives at once, and the man will reach the caller's place generally in one min-ute, and never more than three, any-where between Cedar street and the Pro-duce exchange, Broadway and the East

It needs a few words to set forth the vast superiority of a system like this over the service, before Inspector Byrnes took sold, when there was no place nearer than police headquarters where a detective could be obtained, however pressing might be the immediate necessity for the presence of one, and when, though two three officers were wandering aim-saly about the Wall street district, nobody-not even their superiors knew de-finitely where to find them except by special appointment.

In addition to the system described, there are special arrangements for insuring the safety of the millions of dollars worth of securities and money that are daily drawn from and replaced in the safe deposit vaults under the Stock Exchange, by bankers and brokers in the vicinity. The boxes containing this valuable portable property are taken out when business hours begin and put back when they end, under such conditions of protection as would seem to render impossible the tilching of any of them, even could the boldest and most skillful of the old-time thieves venture within the boundaries set by the inspector for their exclusion. It is not, however, deemed best to particularize what those conditions are. Anybody who has an uncontrollable curiosity about them can, by trying to get at the treasures, be very certain of learning some of them quite promptly

So effective have been the preventive measures instituted by Inspector Byrnes hat since his incumbency there has been \$100 stolen by a professional thief on ar short wall street. And this, it is shown, has been achieved without in any degree detoriorating from the general efficiency of the detective service in other directions. At headquarters is kent now, in addition to the 1,700 por-traits of male and female criminals in the ogues' gallery, what is believed to be he most thorough and comprehensive history and classified record of thieves in the world. Unhappily that work can never be finished, so long as some men possess, and others seek to possess without honest labor, but it is sufficiently complete to be a terror to criminals as it stands.

WOMAN ON THE TRICYCLE. [] The Exercise Declared to Be Preeminently Safe and Exhilarating.

A Hartford woman writes to the Courant regarding tricycling, and gives ier emphatic indorsement of it as fol Hearing of the remark of a old doctor whose specialty naturally leads him to think all women are the frait disorganized creatures he attends. that trieveling would make his business good, I wish to say that many physicians not only approve of the wheels for healthy women, but recommend their use to patients who are not able to walk to any extent. To this let me add ersonal testimony that exercise on ricycle is pre-emmently safe and exhilarating, giving the best of exercise to the walking muscles while the body is supported by the saddle. Experience, without which no one should give an opinion, shows that the muscles most severely tested are those of the ealf and the upper part of the leg (I do not know the scientific names, nor do I wish to, believing that the less we concern our selves with the physiological peculiari-ties and woful possibilities of the human frame the healthier and happier we are), and that the stomach and lungs are ex panded and invigorated very percepti-bly, while the blood goes bounding and tingling to every nerve and muscle in the body. It is too late to cry down all kinds of out-of-door sports for women, even if the exercise as in tennis and horseback riding is somewhat severe, for women are coming out of their nerve less lounging in close rooms into the free life and high spirits of untrammeled

A Vermont Bridegroom. Boston Record: The story about the Vermonter who proposed to add half a dollar to the amount which the law al lowed the parson for marrying him, has brought to the historian a brand new story of another wedding fee Hansaction in Vermont. It is from a glen village away back from the Connecticut in the hills, where money is scarce and the ways are primitive, and the people frequently prefer to pay for their purchases in kind One day a young couple came to the par-son at the village to be married. They hadn't a cent of money, and it had been arranged that the groom should bring a specified quantity of bees-wax, with which to pay the minister. The parson was thrifty—they have to be thrifty up that way—and took good care, before he performed the ceremony, to weigh out the bees-wax and see whether there was enough to pay his fee. There wasn't. "Why haven't you brought all the bees-wax you agreed to?" asked the minister.

All I had, parson. "And you haven't got any more?" "Not another ounce."
"Have you got any money at all?"

"Not a mite, parson."
There was a period of uncomfortable silence, during which the young farmer began to grow very much alarmed. He was afraid the parson wouldn't marry him unless he produced his uttermost ounce of bees-wax, and the prospect struck terror to his soul. The parson was inclined to let him "stew."

"Look a' here, parson!" said the countryman finally, "I tell ye what ye do; ye take the bees-wax and marry us as fur as it goes."

"A little fire is quickly trodden out Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench." Prograstination may rob you of time, but by increased dilligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure-make a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease

Congressional Methods. New York Star: The clock had struck midnight in the residence of a congressman, and still the young man in the parlor did not go. The young fellow had been away for two weeks, and the girl's fether was willing that he should have a father was willing that he should have a fair show; but this was too much, and at last he went to the head of the stairs and fistened a minute.

"Mollie" he called sharply.
"Yes, papa," came the silvery voice of his child, with a slightly smothered accent. 'It is after 12 o'clock."

"Yes, papa, we are doing all we can to expedite the accumulated business. We will adjourn by and by, papa."

The helpless father, unable to answer the argument, returned to his bed in

Numerous testimonials prove beyond a doubt that Allcock's Porous Plasters cure

Paralysis, Nervous Debility and Loss of Memory when applied to the spine. They remove Kidney Difficulties when worn on the small of the back; applied to the pit of the stomach, Dyspensia and Indigestion disappear. Colds, Coughs and Athma no longer trouble the suffer-ing patient when he uses them on the chest. If you have a Headache, or want beats in the district with the utmost exactinde, so that the whereabouts of each of them is known at every minute of the day. The telephone connection with the office enables any banker, broker or other business man in the district maying occa-

CUTTING OFF THEIR COUPONS. The All-Week's Job That Felt to the

Lot of One of the Vanderbilt

Bookkeepers.

New York Special, July 3: Albertine Gregory has to night completed a tedious week's job. He has cut the July compons from the \$80,000,000 of United States bonds owned by the Vanderbilts. It was an irksome task because of the monotony, and also by reason of the heat, for it had to be done in the confined space of the Vanderbilt vault, in Forty-second street, opposite the Grand Central Depot. Gregory is a bookkeeper in the office of Chauncey M. Depow, and he was detailed by Depow for this labor. A new hand is put at it every time, and the assignment is not made until the work is to begin. Last January a man in the freight depart-ment of the Central railroad was set at it. Gregory had no premonition of the choice, but was simply told to go to choice, but was simply told to go to the safe deposit office and report to Pres-ident Thomas L. James for duty. He did so, and there found Cornelius Vanderbilt, who unlocked his personal safe, took out a million of bonds, and told him to sever the coupons. The clerk was locked in the little apartment while at work, and before dis departure at noon or night the bonds and coupons that he had handled were counted up. In that way he went through the mass of bonds and coupons belonging to the

"I was all run down and Hood's Sarsapa-rilla proved just the medicine I needed," writes hundreds of people. Take it now.

different members of the family.

He Figured Close. Wall Street News: "Gentlemen," ex-plained a New England merchant to his freditors as they found the sheriff in charge, "this failure is not my fault. No man ever worked harder or made closer

bargains. But we are told," replied one, "that our wife has one silk dress which cost

"That is true, sir, but it is one of the evidences of my economy. I made the dressmaker knock \$20 off the bill before I would pay it."

Red Star Cough Cure—purely vegetable, safe, prompt and efficacious. 25

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 Tickets only \$5. Shares in Proportion.



eWe do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louislana. State Lettery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its all fac-similes of our signatures attached in its



We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Letteries which may be presented at our counters

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It never scales or postpones.

Its grand single number drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary drawings regularly every three months instead of scall-annually as accretore, beginning March, 1886.

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CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000.

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10	do				1,000	10
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